PRES. SWAIN AND I. U.

HE ADVOCATES A BROADER FIELD FOR THE INSTITUTION'S WORK.

State Teachers in Annual Session-W. D. Brown, of DePauw, Scores Indiana School Book Company.

The audience at the opening meeting last night at Plymouth Church of the State Teachers' Association was a large one and caused remarks as to its size. Miss Edith Graham, of Noblesville, sang a solo and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Dewhurst. President L. O. Dale, the retiring presiding officer, deviated from the usages of the association by delivering an address of some length on the general work of the "committee of ten," whose report was the theme of the symposium of addresses later in the evening. The new president, Joseph Swain, head of the State University as do our sister States. No State university anywhere of equal means stands so high among scholars as this. She is always compared with those of much greater wealth. time, was the next speaker. His address pertained largely to the subject mooted, and was evidently not written only for the ears in reach of his voice. The members of the Legislature are among the readers no doubt desired to be reached.

The address of President Swain contained about seven thousand words, which will fill four columns of the Journal. Almost the entire paper was devoted to the question of State universities, with special attention to the one of this State. In speaking of the general benefits arising from any one university, he said:

"A State university is, indeed, a publi trust, and sooner or later the people of the State will see to it that the State university is built 'higher, and broader, and deeper' than any ideal which we may now contemplate. It is well that contemplate. It is well that Leland Stan-ford and John D. Rockefeller devote their millions to the building of great universities, but were there such an endowed insti-tution in every State in the Union it would only strengthen and not retard the growth of the State university. The efficiency of the University of California has increase more within the past four years than with-in any other period of the same length in its history. This is not only manifest in the increased number of its students, but vement and breadth of its work. Thus, the establishment of Stanford University has not only given Cali-fornia a new institution, but it has at the same time been of great service to the State University. In turn, the State University is necessary to the highest development of the newer institution, and the efficient work of the former has made the latter possible. Likewise, in this State, every seat of learning is strengthened by the growth of the State University."

GUARDED IN HIS REMARKS. In regard to the removal of the State University to this city Mr. Swain was very guarded in his remarks. It is plain to b seen from his remarks that he believes the institution would have a much broader field and could accomplish more if lo cated at the State capital than is possible while it remains in a small town, where there is no chance for the student to learn anything not found in the text-books While favoring the removal, he does no say it in plain words, but simply gives a concise statement of what the institution can do and is doing, and then very briefly mentions some of the lines in which the work could be broadened. These advantages can be obtained in no place in th State outside of Indianapolis. In speak ing of these matters, he said:

"The universities should send out int every county of the State to her schools, to her professions and her trades, young men women who are trained in 'plain living and high thinking; who by this training are armed against shams in education, religion and in politics. Enough money annually wasted in the administration public affairs alone to train an army oung men in a knowledge of the affairs of the State. This is an age of specialization and the complex questions of capital and labor; the best methods of municipal government; the best method of taxation; a study of the vexed question of finance; the wisest method of treating criminals; the most humane method of treating insane people; the best sanitary methods; the best means of dispensing charity; these are only a few of the many scientific questions which must be settled, if at all, by searching methods of the scientific and trained

specialists.
"The great problems of our day, scientific, historical, political and industrial, can only be settled by those who have special training for their special work. We are living in an age when there is a demand for re-examination of all things. We are not satisfied simply because a belief or custom had the sanction of the fathers. We are not willing to say that any thing true, or that any method is the best method until all the facts are examined by those who know how to estimate the value of the facts from which the conclusions are drawn. The modern university is an in-stitution where all subjects are considered of equal value, and the great ambition o the teacher of each subject is that he himself shall first gain a complete mastery his subject, and that he shall be able assist his students to such mastery, and the second place shall be able to con-tribute something to the sum total of hu-man knowledge in his own line of work. The university does not do its duty to the State if it does not in some degree at least widen the field of human knowledge. It is chiefly through the discoveries and confacts and principles are discovered through which the State seeks a more advanced stage of civilization and culture.

"It is easy enough to make a catalogue of the things the university should do for the State and show by an appeal to history that even from a financial point of view higher institutions of learning have been worth much more than they have cost; but the best thing they have done is in the direction of intellectual freedom. Every dollar expended properly in a university is so much toward freeing the human mind from the bondage of prejudice, ignorance and superstition. To free the American slave from the shackles of human slavery was a holy office, but to provide the young men and women of our country with the means and opportunities of freeing themselves from all the shackles that bind them to the lower alluraments of life is not only a holy office, but the highest obligation of the State. The State is fulfilling its highest duty to itself when it gives its children the opportunity to develop every faculty of the human mind

"I quote the following from the in-augural address of President Draper When the schools cease to keep in advance of the evolution of the people the public security will be menaced, evil will predomnate and social disintegration will ensue. We are to call into operation all the forces which are at our command. If there is one class of educational forces which bears directly on the commercial, the utilitarian nomic side of the world's life; and if there is another class of educational forces which bear directly on culture, originality and mind power, there is no necessity for the State to discriminate between them. She is bound to utilize all of them. If there is a dilemma it is for us, with charactristic energy and courage, to take both horns of it. The State University must satisfy all the highest educational needs of our great, busy, swelling popula-tion. It must meet the circumstances and widely differing tastes of each son and daughter of our people. It must keep in touch and accord with the secondary chools of the State and see that the road open. It must hold students as long as it can and give them all and whatever they will take that will conserve the purfor which States are ordained and ustify the end for which universities are ounded. Thereby will she gain added in-luence in the sisterhood of States and do more to overthrow the enemies of her peace than police organization or military power

"I have been speaking of what the State University may do as a localized institu-tion, but the university should be much more than this. Its operations should be as broad as the State. Its influence should exerted everywhere. It should accom-sh things at arm's length. It can enforce standards of qualifications for admission to the learned professions, and to the civil service of the State and its subdivisions, and the teaching service of the public schools. It may effecually support the in-terests of education in the public penal and charitable institutions of the State. It may appropriately become the repository of the historical papers and scientific collecions of the State, and it can augment these advantage in its work. It nd to keep its laboratories of all kinds n operation and prosecute all lines of re-search, and give the world the results of ts experiments and investigations. It is courage and cherish ail other uni-

it, itself, constitutes the highest It is to be a student of public which it, itself, constitutes the highest grade. It is to be a student of public school problems. It is to gather up the world's experience and most advanced thought concerning the construction of buildings, the training of teachers, the courses of work and the development of minds. Learning the truth it should speak it. It should not speak in a far-away, autocratic disinterested fashion. It is to walk tocratic, disinterested fashion. It is to walk upon the earth, among people who yet live in the body, and circumstances that are not ideal, but real. It should be sympa-thetic at all times and helpful whenever it can be. It should be alert in the interests of all the children, the dearest possessions of the people, whose intelligent training is the greatest concern of the State.

THE UNIVERSITY'S NEED. "The needs of the university are appearing on every side. Although she stands in the front rank among State universities her claims are manifold and imperative if we are to retain the vantage ground which we now have. That \$50,000 were given by our last Legislature for a new building and our annual appropriation increased by \$10,-000, notwithstanding adverse circumstances, shows a friendly relation to and a faith in the university on the part of the State. We do not yet provide anything like so In no university has the income been more wisely expended. Every dollar spent in equipping Indiana University has counted for much more than a dollar in the promotion of civilization in Indiana.

"The encouraging lesson from our sister States is this: The greater the development

of the higher institutions of learning, the more determination there seems to be on the part of the States to provide still more ample means for their expansion and for increasing their efficiency. In general the growth of the university must first be in the direction of greater efficiency, and expansion will follow as a consequence. Our teachers now, in common with the teachers of other schools in the State, give too many hours to instruction. No university teacher hours to instruction. No university teacher with modern demands can do his best for three or four consecutive hours in different topics, especially with the more advanced students. If a lawyer should be required to speak three or four hours every day before a jury, his client would soon find it to his interest to go elsewhere and obtain counsel having the time to acquaint himself with the facts bearing on the individual case in hand, then to examine the law in the case and to arrange his arguments. But some one will say the teacher should know what he is going to teach before he begins his work. This is not more true in the case of the teacher than in that of the lawyer. The possibilities of any subject are infinite and it is the duty of the teacher to open up these possibilities to the student. He who presents this year the same mat ter in exactly the same manner in which he presented it last year is by so much behind the times. A multitude of workers in every department of inquiry are adding new material and methods of work, and the teacher needs more time to master these and to make excursions of his own. If our instruction is to be the best, the work of the teacher must be largely individual, and this means a reduction in the size of the classes. The lecture has its place, bu it is introductory or collateral and not the chief thing. Both the reduction of the num-ber of teaching hours and the reduction of the size of the class implies additions to our force of instructors. Harvard has to-day a eacher for every nine students. For lack of sufficient financial encouragement to our State University we are permitting many of our young men and women to get their college training outside the State.

IN OTHER STATES. "I have been much interested and in structed by an examination of the catalogues of the universities in the United States outside of Indiana to learn how many students from Indiana go to colleges outside the State. An examination of the catalogues of forty colleges out of a total of over four hundred colleges shows 385 Ind'ana students. The total expense of these students, calculated from the estimated expenses by the authorities of these institutions, shows that about \$150,000 go out from Indiana to maintain these students outside the State. When we consider all the col-leges not contained in the above examination it is safe to say that more than one-half a million dollars go out from Indiana annually to educate Indiana's sons and daughters in institutions outside the State. Give us the money to make a great insti-tution of learning and Indiana will not only save the greater part of the one-half million in the State, but she will bring the sons and daughters of other States to spend a half million more. More than one-half million is spent in Michigan by students at Ann Arbor whose homes are in other States. This financial statement only feebly expresses the loss to a State lacking such an institution. Our students go o to other institutions and are lost to the State. Many of the young men who go to institutions outside the State lose their State pride and patriotism and become citizens of other States. I have heard President Angell, of Michigan University, say with force and truth that one of the great benefits of the university to the State of Michigan was the fact that able young men who come to Michigan University not unfrequently settle down there and become useful and influential citizens of the State. Many Indiana students, too. For the lack of greater financial support to Indiana University we are allowing many of the best of our sons and daughters to be educated outside the State and to be lost to it "It is becoming well known that Indiana University is a 'training school' for professors of more wealthy and larger institutions. No better encomium could be paid to the men who have selected her faculty.

We now recognize that a succession of the best equipped young men is to be preferred to a more permanent corps of instructors who have reached their level at \$1,500 a BETTER SALARIES DESERVED. "If David Starr Jordan is worth \$10,000 per year to California he is worth that much to Indiana University. 'Strong men make a university strong.' A great man never fails to make a great mark on every youth with who he comes in contact. If John Merle Coulter is worth \$8,000 year to Lake Forest he is worth the same to Indiana. In educational affairs, as everywhere else, the high-priced men are the cheap men. If Jeremiah Jenks is worth \$4,250 per annum to the State of New York he is worth the same to Indiana. It is just as important that the young people of Indiana should be trained to good citizenship and that the doctrines of a sound political science be taught here as in Cornell University. Yet, for lack of sufficient appropriation to our State University, we have allowed Jordan to go to Stanford University, Coulter to Lake Forest and Jenks to Cornell. If Richard G. Boone is worth \$4,000 per annum to the State of Michigan he is worth the same to us. If his labors in training the teachers of the State of Michigan Normal School at Ypsilanti are of such value, they should be here in Indi ana, where he knows the conditions from infancy up through long service to the schools of our State. If Dr. John Casper Branner's ability and knowledge of geology is worth \$5,000 to another State in the Union he is worth the same to Indiana. There is no other possession of State to be compared with the possession of strong, far-seeing, good and scholarly men and

"What has been said of these men true of others who have more recently been taken away from Indiana University. Pro-fessors Barnes, Huffcutt, Green, Griggs, Matskie, Gilbert and Ross are now receiv-ing salaries nearly double the ones they received in our State. Just last June two professors were taken from Indiana University-Drs. Merrill and Davidson-one to receive \$1,000 per annum more than at I. U. and the other \$1,500 more.

"To summarize this statement, within the last four years fifteen professors have gone from Indiana University to other institutions, and the total sum of money paid these fifteen professors in the institutions to which they have gone is just \$1,000 more now than twice what was then. A wise educational policy would have retained these men in Indiana, and it is our duty to see that the representatives of the people appreciate these facts. The salary consideration is only one point in such transfer. Along with such financia consideration go fewer teaching hours and consequently more time for scholarly work, larger equipment in laboratories and li braries and more men in their own and kindred lines of work. All these things combined give greater opportunities for growth and consequently for a larger field

"But it may be said that these men are gone from Indiana and are rooted in other places and cannot be brought back for even much larger sums. This is probably true, but Indiana University has young men who have just as good ability as these men that have gone from us, and it is these men that Indiana must retain, and add others equally as strong. These calls will continue until we learn to reward talent. The remedy for all this is larger

ARITHMETICAL CRAMMING. A flute solo by Claude M. Hamilton followed the address. Russell Bedgood, principal of the High School at Lafayette, was versities, help them whenever it can, and get their help whenever it can. It is to uphold the hands of the State Department of Public Instruction. It is to articulate sharply with the public school system, of V. Brown, of DePauw University, discussed pald to the proposition. The association does not feel it advisable to involve itself in a university site war. Several young men advocating the change are talking very hard, trying to get disciples. One of these remarked to the Journal last evening that

the report upon the subject of mathematics. He treated only of the recommenda-tions to arithmetic and geometry, and had the schoolboy been there he would have said, "Hurrah for Brown." He quotes the report as declaring that a radical change is necessary in the study of arithmetic, and he continu "It should be abridged by omitting those

subjects which perplex and exhaust with-

out affording any really valuable discipline. It should be enriched by a greater number of exercises in simple calculation and by the introduction of simple equations. Quick and accurate reckoning is to be insisted upon. The report specifies the subjects to be omitted. They are cube root, compound proportion, abstract mensuration, duodecmals, obsolete denominate numbers and the greater part of commercial arithmetic such as banking, insurance, partial pay ments and equations of payments.
"Think," said he, "of your four million school children imprisoned five hours a week for a year while we labor to cram their heads with such topics as cube root Troy weight, apothecaries' weight, fluid measure, English, French and German money, how many pounds of wheat, corn, oats, barley and buckwheat it takes to

make a bushel, how much salt pork in a barrel, or cubic inches in a gallon; how many pounds of lard oil, engine oil, well oil, passenger car oil, signal oil and headlight oil the Pennsylvania railroad counts to a gallon. Some may think I am speaking of imagined questions, but I am not I am quoting from the arithmetics fur-nished by the Indiana School Book Com-pany in the State school series. I am contending that these topics have no use. The whole encyclopedia has a use, but that is not argument for committing it to heart. The adult that may require a knowledge of apothecaries' weight or French money can get it in a few minutes, and sees the use of it. The schoolboy works for days on the same thing and does not see the use of it, and neither does the committee of ten." "And then that commercial arithmetic! I still quote from the Indiana series: Com-

mission and brokerage, insurance, stocks and investments, bonds, foreign exchange, the penalties in forty-seven States and Territories for taking usury, duties and customs—imagine the value of a ten-year-old boy of learning the value of 'manifest.' No wonder that the committee is moved to say 'that the pupil who is going through one of our graded schools wastes valua-ble mental energy in fruitless struggles with problems which cannot be comprehended He may after much conjecturing be able to solve many questions in banking, exchange, insurance and custom-house business. But until he is brought into actual contact with the business itself, he can form no clear conception of what it all means. On the other hand, when he is once brought face to face with business as an actuality, he will find all the arithmetic necessary for his purpose to be interest, discount and percentage. The conceptions he vainly endeavored to master by recitations from a text book take their place in his mind with hardly the necessity of effort." Professor Brown argued that this simplification of the study of arithmetic would greatly reduce the size and cost of the book to the pupil. He showed that the Indiana arithmetic contained 313 pages, of which 103 pages were devoted to this useless quantity of special information. He failed to state what the Indiana School Book Company receives from the Pennsylvania railroad for the advertisement which the arithmetics give to it. The paper was received with marked favor.

The other speakers in this symposium were W. F. L. Sanders, of Connersville, who discussed "History and Political Sci-ence;" Willis S. Blatchley, State Geologist, "Natural Science," and Miss Clara Au-gusta Mering, of Richmond, discussed the omissions of the report of the committee. These, she said, were a failure to point out the necessity of the State schools giving full attention to ethical instruction. showed how the instruction in the public school system influences the training of the will, upon which so much de-pends in the making of good character. The schools, she said, should develop altruism as a restraining force in the pupil to his egoism, and as an influence to extend his care and thought to the happiness of others. Another point missing in the report, she said, was the necessity of teaching art, which she said is the universal tongue, and which so much enriches life. Her paper received most earnest attention and was highly complimented by many at

the conclusion of the programme. Before the adjournment President Swain read a letter from Wallace Foster, in which he spoke of the value of instruction in patriotism in the public schools. He had taken the liberty, he said, of decorating the hall with flags and his banner presented by the W. R. C., inscribed "Teach Patriotism in the Public Schools."

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Committee Appointed to Forward the

Library Movement. The Indiana Library Association met yesterday afternoon in the City Library with a large attendance. Miss Browning, City Librarian, presided, and made an address. W. P. Burris, of Bluffton, read a paper on "What Books to Have in a Public Library." The subject was given a discussion of half an hour, and many experiences of the librarians present were related as to what the American people read and want to read.
A. W. Butler, of Brookville, discussed "Hindrances to Public Library Progress in Indiana." The result of this paper was a general discussion by those interested, in which it was decided to ask all newspapers, teachers, preachers and others who reach the public ear to assist in arousing a library sentiment throughout the State, The association appointed a committee to forward the movement as follows: Miss Ahern, State Librarian, Miss Browning and J. W Carr, of Anderson Public Schools

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH.

Another Minor Branch of the State Association Organized. The State Teachers' Association will have another application for membership from the English and literature teachers, who met yesterday afternoon in the Denison Hotel and formed a minor association. If admitted the State association will have eleven departments. Last year a few interested in the teaching of English issued a call to all interested in the study to meet yesterday. About fifty answered the invitation. The objects of this new association are to secure to coworkers in the field of English the advantages that come from united effort, to bring schools and colleges in closer relationship, and to promote the general study of the English language and literature. Prof. Martin W. Sampson, of the Indiana University, acted as chairman of the meeting, and in an excellent paper he gave the needs of this branch and an outline for work of the new organization. The paper was of special interest to teachers of English in the high schools and grade schools. Professor Martin called attention to the fact that the present project was the first of the kind in the State, and said the field of English was one deserving of attention, for its importance was unquestioned. He said teaching should be in two directions. Scholars should be taught to write intelligibly and to read with proper understanding. The evils of the present method, he said, were many. The methods are inadequate and scholars are made to read books about literature instead of literature itself. The main point of his paper was that English should be taught intellectually, and by an association of the kind proposed harmonious methods could be obtained and the best method determined and adopted. There was little discussion fol-lowing the reading of the paper, as every one present seemed to be of the same opinion as the professor. A permanent organization was straightway decided upon. Prof. Sampson was unanimously chosen chairman. E. A. Remy, of Columbus, was made vice president, and Miss Emma Lhealy, of Delphi, secretary and treasurer

A committee was selected to draw up short constitution governing the association. Another committee was selected to name the delegates to the meeting of teachers of English in the Northwestern States at Chicago next summer. The English associathe State association for admittance. There will be another session this afternoon, at which a number of interesting papers are to be read. Several of the high school teachers of English raised the point that the arrangements prevented them from attending the session of the English association. for the reason that it came at the same time as the session of the High School As-The corridors of the Denison House were alive yesterday afternoon and last night with teachers and college professors. matters pertinent to education were chiefly discussed, the proposition to remove the State University from Bloomington to this city was considered. From all that could

be gleaned from short interviews it seems

there is a difference of opinion among the pedagogues concerning the question. Many

of the old students of the 'varsity are not in

favor of the change. There are several here who have opinions, and who are endeavoring to mold the sentiment of the delegates of the association, but it is not probable that any official notice will be paid to the proposition. The association does not feel it advisable to involve itself Brown's Bronchial Troches

if the teachers and professors could be induced to indorse the change it would be a great step toward the success of the project. But none of the delegates seem to expect the present Legislature to take any action on the proposition.

Indiana Historical Society. The Indiana Historical Society will meet at Room 87 of the Statehouse this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. This society was first organized in 1830, and has had periods of dormancy, but is now alive and healthy, with J. P. Dunn and William H. English as its moving figures. It has about completed a compilation of the early records, which will be published for the benefit of the students of the State.

Measures the Teachers Will Approve. The legislative committee of the State Teachers' Association, met again yesterday at the Statehouse and agreed to recommend to the Legislature that the bill to provide for township libraries should be ssed, also the bill providing for the codineation of the school laws as recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion. They approved the movement for a modification of the law so as to give the county superintendents representation on the State Board of Education.

Programme for To-Day. The programme for the general association for to-day is as follows: Morning session, 9 o'clock-High School singing, audience led by J. S. Bergen, supervisor of music, Lafayette; devotional exercises, Dr. Charles N. Sims, pastor Meridian-street M. E. church, Indianapolis; "The Study of Children," William L. Bryan, professor of philosophy, Indiana University; "The Intimate and Ethical Value of Good Reading," Miss Rosalie A. Collins, High School, Evansville; vocal solo, Mrs. Frank L. Jones, Noblesville; "Library Possibilities in Cities and Towns of Indiana," W. P. Burris, superintendent Public Schools, Blufton; "The Growth and Development of High Schools," Stuart McKibbin, principal High School, South Bend; "Do Our High School Courses of Study Unfit Our Boys for the Industrial Pursuits?" L. P. Doerr, High School, Jeffersonville.

Evening session, 8 o'clock—Volcal solo, Louis D. Eichhorn, supervisor of music, Bluffton; annual address, "Character, or the Inner Life," Hon. E. E. White, LL. D., County Superintendents, 2 o'clock p. m .-"The county superintendent should know the most about his schools with the least visiting. A detailed explanation of how this can be accomplished," J. O. Lewellen, superintendent Delaware county; "How I Manage the Teachers' Reading Circle Work in my County," W. H. Senour, superintendent Franklin county; "How I Manage the Young People's Reading Circle Work in my County," J. A. Wiltermood, superintendent Vermillion county. High School Section 1:30 o'clock p. m.— "The Place of Ethics on the High School Programme," Superintendent J. H. Tomlin, Shelbyville; discussion, Superintendent F. D. Churchill, Oakland City; Miss Clara Funk, Jeffersonville. "Questions and Diffi-culties to be Met in Teaching the Subject

of Ethics to High School Pupils," paper, Prof. W. L. Bryan, Indiana University; discussion, Rev. Geo. L. Mackintosh, Indian-apolis; E. E. Bryan, Indianapolis. "The Literature of Ethics," paper, Prof. C. M. paper, Prof. C. M. School; discussion, Curry, State Normal Miss Kittle E. Palmer, Franklin; Mrs. Margaretta De Bruler, Indianapolis. Music Secion, 2 o'clock p. m.-Enrollment minutes of last meeting; appointment of committees; address of the president, W. E. M. Browne, Kokomo; discussion, roundtable talk on the following subjects: "How can the Interest of Pupils and Parents be Increased?" "What is the Best Reading for the Special Music Teacher?" "Can we do Anything to put the Teaching of Music into the District Schools?" "Question Marks in the Supervisor's Work Answered;" "Can More Uniformity in the Course through the Grades be Obtained throughout the State?" Election of officers; miscellaneous business. Mathematics, 2 o'clock p. m.—"The Awakening of the Mathematical Consciousness," Mrs. Adelia R. Hornbrook, mathematics, Evansville High School; arithmetic by ap-perception: "The Relations of the Funda-mental Operations," Prof. J. A. Miller, In-

diana University; "Decimals," Superintend-ent George W. Ellis, Elkhart county; "Common Fractions," Superintendent J. F. Haines, Noblesville city schools; "Percentage," Prof. O. L. Kelso, State Normal. Elocutionists and Orators, 2 o'clock p. m. -Formation of committees: announcements: recitations; "The Importance of Vocal Culture, and How to Secure a Good Speaking Voice," T. J. McAvoy, Indianapolis; general discussion and question box; "The Physiology and Hygiene of the Vocal Organs," Dr. Green V. Woolen, Indianapolis; general discussion.

College Association, 9 o'clock a. m.— "Child Study; Conditions under which it is to Advance the Science of Education," Prof. Francis M. Stalker, State Normal School; "The College and the Church," President W. H. Davis, Hartsville College. Library Association, 9:30 o'clock a. m.—Address, Rev. G. A. Carstensen, Indianapolis; "History and Condition of Ten Libraries in Indiana," ten librarians; "Inspiration Gathered at the A. L. A. of 1894," Mary Eileen Ahern, State Librarian. Two o'clock-"Difficulties in Library Administration," Belle S. Hanna, Greencastle Public Library; election of officers, reports of committees and miscellaneous business. Academy of Science-General session, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; sectional meetings, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.; address by President W. A. Noyes, 7 p. m.

The programme for the meeting of the Academy of Science contained in the general programme is not correct., The spe-cial programme is the one which will govern the meetings.

ENGINES TO COST \$100,000.

Indianapolis Water Company to Put in an Immense System.

The Indianapolis Water Company has decided to make some important improvements in its pumping facilities, and the directors are about to close a contract for new engines, to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The order will be one of the largest ever given in this State, and will be a big improvement in the company's plant. For some time past it has been noticed that the present facilities are fast becoming inadequate, and it has been observed that it would be but a few years until the city would outgrow the plant. Within the last few years the mains of the company have been extended to Haughville, West Indianapolis and additions north and east of the city. Realizing the growing demand, the company decided upon the improvement. It has not been decided as yet the kind of engines to be purchased, but bids have been asked, which will be opened at the next meeting of the directors. It is the latter's intention to get the best on the market, and something that will answer for years to come. Inspection has been and is being made of the engines used in other cities, so the letting of the contracts will depend upon the result of this inspection. The engines will no doubt be triple-expansion engines, for they have proved the most serviceable in The company promises for Indianapolis

one of the best systems in the country, and water for everything in abundance, from big fires to flower beds.

Smith Was a Morphine Eater. It is claimed that Thomas Smith, the iron molder who died at West Indianapolis Christmas from morphine poisoning, was a confirmed user of the drug. He boasted that he could take fifteen grains without danger. He took a quantity of the drug while in McNelis & Burns's saloon Saturday night despite the protest of a

Lawhorn's Alleged Confession. Peter Conway, the Greenwood saloonkeeper, for whom the citizens of that place have made life a burden, denies the story told by Lawhorn, the burglar now in the county jail. Lawhorn claims he was employed by people at Greenwood to fasten a e of burglary on Conway in order to

get the saloon keeper to leave the town. To Be Raised to the Priesthood. Rev. George Pfeiffer, of the diocese of Sloux Falls, and Rev. Fred Hussman, of Dubuque, Ia., will be raised to the priesthood at the pontificial mass, which is to be celebrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Chatard at St. Jehn's this morning. To-day is the feast of St. John's.

Coffin's Deposition as to the Mortgage. John W. Kern has gone to New York to take the deposition of Francis A. Coffin in the case wherein Receiver Hawkins seeks to obtain the entire proceeds of the Indianapolis Cabinet Company sale under the mortgage, executed to the Indianapolis National Bank.

Another Premier Works Suit. The Hazelton (Pa.) National Bank yesterday filed suit in the federal court against the Premier steel works, demanding \$13,900

Are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly ef-fective.—Christian World, London, Eng.

FREIGHT RATES FIRM

SO AGENTS WOULD HAVE INDIAN-APOLIS SHIPPERS BELIEVE.

First Sign of Weakness in the East-Bound Agreement-Improvements on the I., D. & W.

A large shipper at this point called yesterday on the general agent of one of the Eastern lines and demanded some concession in rates, stating that some of the Chicago shippers were receiving concessions, which placed Indianapolis at a disadvantage. The general agent labored with him to convince him that east-bound rates, not only at Indianapolis, but at St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago, were firm, his telegrams all giving positive information of that character. This led the shipper, when pressed as to where he got his information, to say that he got it through a telegram yesterday morning, sent from New York. The agent smiled and remarked that the information came too far round to be investi-

Some time ago the lines of the Trunkline Association decided that, beginning Jan. 1, they would elevate the rate on dry goods from Chicago to New York to 65 cents from 50 cents per one nundred. They have now decided that they will do nothing of the kind, as several of the lines have refused to sign the agreement. This is the first sign of weakness in the agreement to put up all east-bound rates after the beginning of the year. The refusal of some lines to elevate the dry goods rate as they have agreed they would do has aroused a strong suspicion in the other lines that when the time comes for the establishment of the new freight schedule it will not go into effect in the universal manner that had been planned.

Improving the I., D. & W. R. B. F. Peirce, general manager of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, has be gun a number of improvements and will shortly let a number of important contracts, among them bridge work estimated to cost \$80,000. An iron structure will be placed over the Wabash river, one thousand feet in length. New bridges will be built over Raccoon, Leatherwood, Big Eagle and pletion of the work. A new roof is now eing placed on the round house, costing \$1,500, and other improvements are to be made to the shops. The entire passenger equipment, which is now equipped with the Eames vacuum brake, is to be equipped with the Westinghouse air brake, and the freight equipment is being rebuilt as fast as it can be put through the shops. A gentleman in a position to know the situation as regards the road's becoming a part of the Lake Erie & Western system, says that probably it will, yet there is a possibility that it will not. On Feb. 5 the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western are to vote on the matter, and if it is carried through two-thirds of the stockholders must vote in favor of it. Among certain stockholders opposition to the deal has sprung up, and what influence this opposition will have is an uncertainty.

Growing Importance of the P., D. & E The Peoria, Decatur & Evansville earned in the third week of December \$21,191.77, an increase over the corresponding week of 1893 of \$4,297.76. Since July 1 the road has earned \$457,612.58, an increase over the corresponding periou of 1893 of \$27,361.29. Of this increase, \$13,309.46 was in freight earnings, \$3,563.94 in passenger earnings, \$414.23 in express, and \$48.61 in mail. The improvement is due largely to the better service under the receivers' and present management, their improvements having been apreciated by the shippers and the traveling public. Putting on parlor and sleeping cars has made it a first-class line and largely increased the passenger traffic. A railway official, who met those interested in the property in New 10rk last week, says the marked improvement in the busines of the line is a cause of great satisfaction to those interested in the property. Much of this improvement is due to Mr. R. Starback, the general superintendent. H. was formerly connected with the L. D. & W. as trainmaster, and is rapidly coming

to the front. Not Wanted by the Pennsylvania. The coming auction sale of the Wester New York & Pennsylvania road at the suit of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, trustee, from the steps of the federal building in Pittsburg on Feb. 5 is creating considerable discussion in railroad circles throughout that section and the East. The purchasers will, in all probability, be the bondholders and a reorganization will follow. There is an impression that the Pennsylvania road will purchase the road. This is not true. Two or three years ago it was figured out that it would cost the Pennsylvania no less than \$50,000,000 to acquire its ownership. The Pennsylvania once owned a part of the system, and it was not more than a dozen years ago that it sold out its interest. The Western New York & Pennsylvania is owned principally by residents of Belgium. The company has been made a system of 739 miles of track by the amalgamation of a half dozen or

Pennsylvania Statement. A statement of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, east of Pittsburg and Erie, for November, 1894, as compared with the same month in 1893, shows an increase in gross earnings of \$177,704.77, a deeleven months of 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893, show a decrease in gross earnings of \$7,521,883.51, a decrease it expenses of \$6,649,451.83, and a decrease in net earnings of \$872,431.68. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, for November, 1894, as compared with the same month in 1893, show an increase in gross earnings of \$287,763.24, a decrease in expenses of \$91,093.67, and an increase in net earnings of \$378,856.91. The eleven months of 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893 shows a decrease in gross earning; o \$5,236,412.63, a decrease in expenses of \$5,713, 564.92, and a decrease in net earnings of

Personal, Local and General Notes. C. H. Hunt, of the Merchants' Dispatch at St. Louis, is spending the holidays with relatives here. J. A. Barnard, general manager of the Peoria & Eastern, returned last evening

from his heliday trip. After Jan. 1 Western lines will give halffare permits only to clergymen actually in charge of congregations. There were transferred in the week ending Dec. 22, over the Belt road, 15,437 cars, the largest business of the year. A. M. Barnum has started for the Pacific coast to represent the Queen & Crescent,

with headquarters at San Francisco A. S. Knopp, superintendent of transportation of the Peoria & Eastern, will re turn from his week's vacation East to-day. The Chesapeake & Ohio earned in the third week of December \$185,695, an increase over the corresponding week of 1893 of

In the week ending Dec. 22 there were handled at the Indianapolis stockyards 1,435 carloads of live stock, the best week's business of the season, with one exception. The Wabash earned in the third week of December \$236,018, an increase over the corresponding week of 1893 of \$16,786, the largest increase of any week in the present

W. A. Brissenden, passenger conductor on the Monon, who has been quite ill for a couple of weeks, is better and has gone to visit his mother at Xenia, O., until able to take his run again.

Work was commenced on the Sheboygan, St. Paul & Central road yesterday. The first shovel full of dirt was turned by Mayor Geele, of Sheboygan. Speeches were made by leading citizens. Austin Corbin, one of the large security-holders of the Cleveland & Canton, has hit

upon a readjustment plan by which he thinks the interest of all security-holders will be properly recognized "California in three and a half days" is the title of an attractive folder the Chicago & Northwestern passenger department has gotten out. It is elegantly engraved and printed on calendered paper. On Christmas, M. S. Conners, superintend-

ent of the Columbus & Hocking Vallley, was presented by the employes under him with an elegant full-equipped high desk, and his wife with a rich silver service. General Manager Dickinson, of the Union Pacific, has ordered the shops at Cheyenne closed on Dec. 31. These are the shops where the men recently struck and refused to return to their work unless the leaders of the strike were reinstated. The management of the Pennsylvania the expense of cleaning locomotives reduced 50 per cent. Its engines are now looking so untidy that orders will probably

be issued next month to have the locomotives properly cleaned. Previous to the depressed times the Pennsylvania locomo-tives were the best cleaned and kept of any running to Indianapolis.

The young ladies in the offices of J. R Cavanaugh, superintendent of car service of the Big Four, on Christmas made up a purse and with it purchased a load of coal and a turkey for the colored man who is janitor of the room they occupy.

Myron T. Herrick, chairman of the Cleveland committee for the reorganization of the Valley Road of Ohio, states that a story sent from Baltimore to the effect that his company was treating with the Balti-more & Ohio to have them reorganize the Valley road is untrue. D. C. McWaters, formerly private sec

retary to E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, has been appointed district passenger agent for the Pittsburg district in place of J. G. Ruple, resigned. The appointment takes effect on Jan. 1. After the first of the year joint tariffs will be filed with the Interstate-commerce

Commission on one form, which is now being supplied by the commission to West-ern roads. This will prove a check on the cutting of rates by intermediate lines which form a part of a through route. The funeral services of John W. Shreve late conductor on the Big Four, will be held at the family residence, 299 State street, at 2 p. m. to-day. The Order of Railway Conductors, Indianapolis division, will attend in a body. The deceased was an active and much respected member of the order.

Danville, Ill., is increasing in importance as a railroad center. It now has three im portant roads connecting it with some im portant business centers directly-St. Louis by the Wabash, Chicago and Evansville by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Peoria and Indianopolis by the Peoria &

Eastern. The ticket receivers' reports of the Penn sylvania lines show that on the Indianapoli Vincennes, the Louisville division and the Indianapolis division, on Monday, 15,412 passengers were handled. The Logansport division is not included, as this division reports at Chicago, doing no local work between Kokomo and Indianapolis. This is the heaviest day of boliday travel on is the heaviest day of holiday travel on record on these divisions.

The express companies did a heavy holf-lay business. Most of the roads were day business. Most of the roads were obliged to put on extra express cars to carry the express matter. The business of this class on the Pennsylvania lines is shown in this one item: At Pittsburg, the great Western and Eastern distributing point of the Adams Express Company, in the four days ending with Christmas, the Pennsylvania handled for this company 714 solid cars of express matter.

There was a time when H. B. Hammon Western, could have sold the road to his the property, offering to assume the mort gage debt, both of the first and second issue, and guarantee 5 per cent. interest on the same. By his holding on to the road too long the first mortgage bondholders secured the road at the face of their bonds, and all stock and the second mortgage bonds were wiped out; also Mr. Hammond's interest in the property.

A demand has been made by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon traffic officials of Western roads to furnish, as nearly as practicable, full returns of their last year's shipments to over one thou-sand points in the United States and Canada, the returns to show the nature of the goods and the rates charged and collected The order is causing some uneasiness among freight officials, they fearing that it is an attempt to secure evidence of vic-lation of the interstate-commerce law. Celtain officials have decided to consult with the law department of their respective lines before giving the information asked. Just before the Northern Pacific passed into the hands of a receiver the management of the line contracted with the Bar-

ney, Smith & Co. car works, of Dayton, for several hundred cars, and made one payment on the same a day or two before the road came under control of the courts. The receivers did not care to carry out the contract, consequently the car works company have asked the Big Four to take the cars, and yesterday the official who has charge of the equipment department went to Day ton to examine the cars and report to President Ingalls as to the advisability of assuming this contract. William Garstang, superintendent of rolling stock, had prepared plans for some box and stock cars which it was proposed to pattern after, and they may fit this contract with a few

CENTER LODGE'S PROUD RECORD,

New Officers Installed and an Inter-

esting History Recalled. Center Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. Masons last evening installed the following newly elected officers for the ensuing year: John J. Curtis, worshipful master; Charles C. Gilmore, senior warden; Julius A. Newmyer, junior warden; Albert F. Kopp, treasurer; Albert Izor, secretary; J. L. Solomon, senior deacon: P. T. Madison, junior

deacon; John Davis, steward; T. K. Igoe,

steward; Joseph Bemaner, tyler. At the close of the installation services a beautiful past master's jewel was presented by the members to the retiring worshipful master of the lodge, Will E. English, in token of their appreciation of his two years' of service, during which Center Lodge experienced greater growth and prosperity than at any previous period of her history, twenty-one initiates being taken into the lodge during the year 1890 alone, the largest number initiated by any lodge in the entire State of Indiana during that year. Following the installation Mr. English delivered an interesting and carefully prepared address, giving a complete history of Center Lodge from its organization down to the present time, which the lodge will have published in pamphlet form. In the outset he called attention to the fact that Center Lodge was the oldest Masonic lodge by twenty-five years in Indianapolis and one of the oldest in State; having been first organized March 27, 1822, one year after the city of Indian-apolis was laid out and before the county of Marion had been created. The first worshipful master was Harvey Gregg, a prominent lawyer and editor of the time, and Samuel Henderson, who was the first postmaster and the first Mayor Indianapolis ever had, was the first secretary. Mr. English called attention to the long list of eminent men who in the past have been active members of this lodge, among whom were: Gen. Joseph Lane, the Mexican war hero and later Governor of Oregon, United States Senator and candidate for Vice Pres-States Senator and candigate for vice President; Governor John Evans, of Colorado; Governor Noah Noble, of Indiana; Governor Abram A. Hammond, of Indiana; R. J. Gatling, the Gatling gun inventor; Judge W. W. Wick, Colonel James Blake, Hon. John D. Defrees, Hon. Calvin Fletcher, Major Jonathan W. Gordon, Hon. John C. New, Gen. George F. McGinnis, Gen. Fred Knafer and others. Kneffer and others. A notable event re-called was the visit of the great Hungarian Patriot, Louis Kossuth, to Center Lodge on the evening of Feb. 28, 182, when he assisted in conferring the degrees upon his friend and traveling companion, Dr. Louis Szpaczch, who later was grated a demit by Center Lodge in order that his membership might be transferred to a lodge in Europe.

County Settlements. Settlements were yesterday made with the Auditor of State as follows: Stark \$11,218.54; schools, \$5,304.12; Lagrange \$20,094.30; schools, \$11,005.77; Jennings, \$16,-879.84; schools, \$8,954.24; Vermillion, \$19,369.57; schools, \$12,023.08.

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President McKenzie, of Culver Military Academy, Lake Maxinkuckee, Ind., will be at the Bates House, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, from 9 to 12 o'clock, and will be happy to meet his patrons and others having sons or wards to place in school.

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